

IS YOUR HOUSE FOR RENT  
You can not find a tenant  
more surely than by using  
The Gazette small adver-  
tisements. A trial will  
convince.

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

WILL YOU MOVE MAY?  
If you think of moving you  
can save much of the trou-  
ble of house-hunting by  
using The Gazette small  
advertisements.

VOLUME 35

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891.

NUMBER 21

## SEVEN CARLOADS OF HARDWARE!

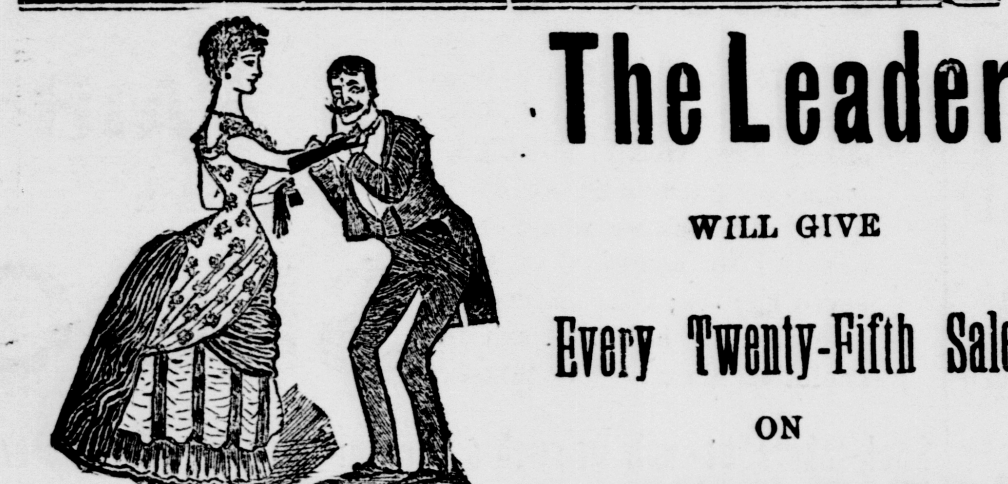
Representing about \$15,000 will be  
Opened Next Week, at No 13 North Main Street,  
This stock was bought at a great sacrifice from a dealer in the north-  
east part of the state, and will be sold at

## Prices Never Before Offered!

[In this market,] The stock is complete and well assorted.  
Store will be Open and Ready for Business, Wednesday, April 8.  
WE HAYE.

## NEW VARIETY OF BARBED WIRE

That is durable and cheap. Call and examine stock and get prices.  
**F. M. FINCH,**  
No. 13 North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

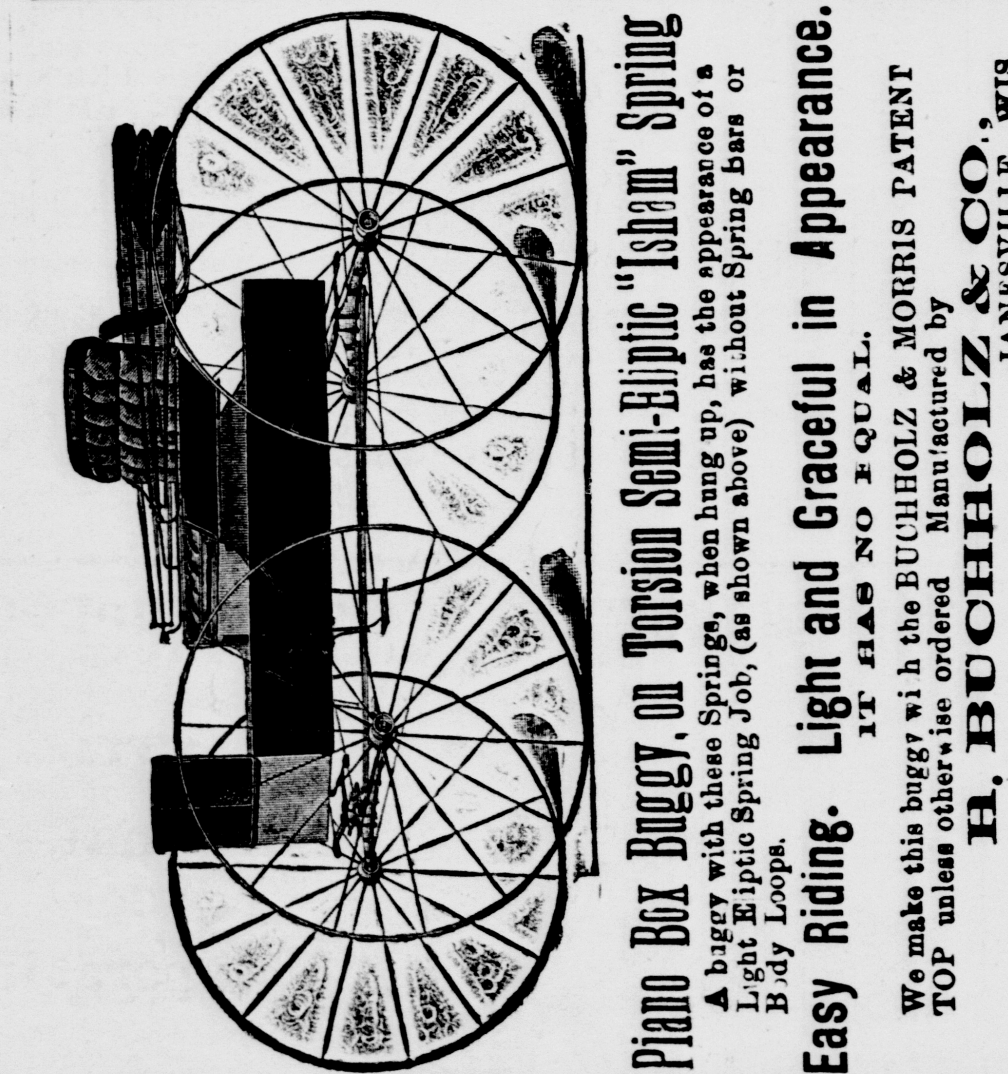


**THE LEADER**  
WILL GIVE  
Every Twenty-Fifth Sale  
ON  
**LADIES' HATS!**  
FREE.

## 'QUICK MEAL' AND HOW TO GET IT

CALL ON  
**LOWELL**  
THE LIVE  
HARDWARE AND STOVE MAN.  
7 & 9 River St.  
And he will show you the  
QUICK MEAL 'NEW PROCESS'  
Gasoline Stove,  
(the best on earth.)

FULL STOCK OF  
**STOVES  
RANGES**  
AND  
Builders' Hardware.  
PRICES RIGHT  
Must be so or he could not  
sell so many goods. All kinds  
of Tin Work at bottom prices.  
**LOWELL.**



**OUR STOCK** is now  
complete in every de-  
partment.  
**OUR PRICES** reason-  
able in every particu-  
lar.  
CALL AND SEE us  
and judge for your-  
selves.  
**Janesville HARDWARE Co.**  
102 W. Milwaukee St.  
The New Method Gas-  
oline Stove is a Hum-  
mer.

## THE MAGNET

Is for sale. Mr. Elliott and family  
are to vacate it May 1st, and it is  
larger than we can occupy to advan-  
tage. It is by far the best home in  
this city and it is hard to duplicate  
(everything considered) in the Uni-  
ted States for the money it costs.  
The site is superb: It embraces  
ten full city lots 4 by 8 rods. The  
house and barn are every way right.  
It is worthy the attention of any  
one seeking a first class home. As  
we before said, we will sell it and  
will give possession May 1st.

We have an architect working  
on plans for a smaller but equally  
good house, to be built for our-  
selves directly opposite "River-  
view", and if we can sell this we  
shall have it built to occupy by July  
15th.

This is an unusually attractive  
opportunity. Come and see us  
Yours very truly,  
**Geo. L. & Sarah H. Carrington.**

ON  
**MAY 1ST.**

## Our Home Journal

"The Home" has been a source of  
much pleasure to us and that it has  
not been of much profit in way of  
money, cuts no figure. But owing  
to the fact that we are driven in  
our other lines of work and that we  
are to lose the editorial assistance  
of Mr. Elliott, we have concluded  
to abandon the publication of the  
same. Friends who have paid for  
1891 can have their quarter by call-  
ing at our office. Thanking our  
readers and promising that they  
shall hear from us frequently in  
some form, we are  
Yours very truly,  
**Geo. L. & Sarah H. Carrington.**

You know what that means.  
The entire stock must be sold be-  
fore May 1st, and we will make  
prices accordingly.

**STEELE BROS.**  
21 East Milwaukee Street and 3 North Main Street.

Fixtures for Sale and Store for Rent.

Never Before  
Were we so well fixed to meet  
Home-seekers and lot buyers as we  
are at this time. Any one desiring  
a home can get it if they will call  
on us, at terms so easy that they  
must buy. A few very choice lots  
for sale on South Main Street and  
in Glen-Etta and Riverview Park.  
Yours very truly,  
**Geo. L. & Sarah H. Carrington.**

## ITALY IN THE SULKS.

Steps to Secure Satisfaction For  
The Lynching  
HER ENVOY TO AMERICA RECALLED.  
The Mafia Massacre Results in Serious  
Complications—Officials at Washing-  
ton Surprised, but Keep  
Silent.  
DOES IT MEAN WAR?  
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Baron Fava,  
the Italian minister and dean of the  
diplomatic corps was recalled by his  
government Tuesday afternoon. Baron  
Fava will leave for Italy in a short  
time. During his absence the legation  
will be in charge of the secretary of  
legation, Marquis Imperiali, but the  
latter will not have the authority of a  
minister. He will have charge of cur-  
rent routine matters only.  
The recall of Baron Fava puts an  
end to any further direct communica-  
tion between the representative of  
Italy in this country and Secretary  
Blaine. Hereafter the state de-  
partment will be obliged to com-  
municate directly with the Italian  
government at Rome. The baron's  
letter has not been made public, of  
course, but it is reported that he in-  
forms the secretary that as the United  
States government has not given assur-  
ances that the murderers of the Italian  
subjects, acquitted by American  
magistrates and murdered in prison  
while under the immediate protec-  
tion of the authorities of New Or-  
leans, would be brought to justice, the  
Italian government has found itself  
under the painful necessity of showing  
openly its dissatisfaction by recalling  
the minister of its majesty King Hum-  
bert from a country where the Italian  
representative is unable to obtain  
justice.

No such sensational incident in the  
diplomatic life of the capital has been  
experienced since Lord Sackville-West,  
the ambassador from England, was  
handed his passports by the secre-  
tary Bayard two years and a half  
ago. The president, the secretary of  
state and all other members of the  
present administration were total-  
ly unprepared for the sudden news.  
They had, indeed, occasionally  
flouted at suggestions that the recall  
of the minister might follow the pro-  
cedure of the Italians in New Orleans  
a little more than two weeks ago. Sec-  
retary Blaine was confined to his house  
with his persistent attack of grip and  
there received the note from Baron  
Fava that told of summary action taken  
by his government. The first person  
to whom Mr. Blaine communicated the  
news was President Harrison.

At the time that the secretary was  
telling the president what he had heard  
the news was flying about through the  
corridors of the state department and  
in a moment was being taken up on the  
streets, the hotels, telegraph offices and  
other public places. The first report was  
to the effect that Baron Fava had de-  
manded his passports, and this was the  
statement that was telegraphed  
throughout the United States and  
Europe. This proved to be in-  
correct, however. The baron did not  
demand his passports, but  
simply addressed a note to Sec-  
retary Blaine in which he stated that  
in compliance with instructions he had  
received from his government he would  
take an early departure from Washing-  
ton for Italy, leaving Marquis Imperiali  
in charge of the business affairs of the  
legation.

President Harrison, according to a  
gentleman who called on him, could  
with difficulty be convinced that the  
news conveyed to him by Secretary  
Blaine was authentic. He at first  
thought that the secretary was ven-  
ing to perpetrate an April fool's day  
joke. It seemed perfectly astonish-  
ing to him that such action could  
be taken pending the trial of the citi-  
zens of New Orleans who were mem-  
bers of the mob that murdered the  
Italians. When convinced that the  
news was true the president ex-  
pressed the greatest indignation, which  
found an echo in the heart of Sec-  
retary Blaine. These gentlemen at  
once agreed that had Baron Fava de-  
manded his passports it would possibly  
have meant no more than that he was  
personally aggrieved and insulted at  
the failure of the secretary of state to  
take active measures in the name of  
the United States government to secure  
the redress asked for by Baron Fava  
in his note to Secretary Blaine on  
the day the shooting by the mob  
took place. But to have the Italian  
government show its ill-will in such a  
marked manner by withdrawing its  
minister after Secretary Blaine had  
urged that strict justice be done, was  
regarded as a most serious matter.

Whether Baron Fava's recall means  
that Italy is willing to threaten war  
against the United States is something  
that the president and his advisers and  
state department officials fear to dis-  
cuss. To be candid they are compelled  
to admit that to their eyes it looks very  
much as if Italy was in effect train-  
ing the great guns of its superb navy  
upon the harbor of New Orleans. This,  
no doubt, is a very extreme view, but  
it is the sort of talk that is being quietly  
and secretly indulged in by many  
persons who profess to know what the  
administration is thinking on the  
subject. With one accord every-  
body connected with the adminis-  
tration who could be seen re-  
gards the action of the Italian gov-  
ernment as a foolish announcement of  
hostility to the United States, which  
was entirely unjustified by the cir-  
cumstances surrounding the quarrel be-  
tween the two countries. Secretary  
Blaine had no intimation that any un-  
friendly steps would be taken  
by Italy. He was expecting that  
Baron Fava, who personally had  
been quite content with Mr.  
Blaine's course, would communicate  
with him from time to time during the  
progress of the court proceedings in  
New Orleans. Mr. Blaine will answer  
Baron Fava's note to-day, and then  
the opinions and purposes of the ad-  
ministration will be known. What will  
be the outcome of the quarrel no one  
in Washington seems able at this time  
to predict. That it is a most  
annoying and serious one every one  
admits. Friends of the administration  
express the conviction that much of the  
anger of Italy is assumed, and that it is  
not so much the impatience at the fail-  
ure at the state department to take vig-  
orous and decisive action that has led  
to Baron Fava's recall as the desire of  
the new Italian cabinet to put in prac-  
tice an ostentatious jingo policy. Baron  
Fava realized that the national gov-  
ernment could do no more than it had

## SOME ONE'S BLUNDER.

It Resulted in the Fearful  
Manipur Massacre.  
FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.  
It Was Made Possible by the Inexcusable  
Carelessness of the British Com-  
mander—Prominent Officials  
Captured.  
IN SAVAGE HANDS.  
LONDON, April 1.—The disaster at  
Manipur is recognized by military au-  
thorities as the result of a blunder.  
Two mistakes of vital consequence  
characterized the expedition. The fact  
that the ammunition ran out after a  
couple of days' fighting shows that  
proper provisions had not been made  
for possible exigencies. Anglo-Indian  
officers and officials are always  
running risks of this sort, and are al-  
ways too ready to assume that any ex-  
pedition in which they may be engaged  
is nothing more than a military prome-  
nade. Quinton could not probably  
persuade himself that a little savage  
state would dare to defy the  
might of British India. The war office  
admits that grave responsibility  
rests on the military commander  
for venturing to enter a hostile country  
without reserves of ammunition. The  
second blunder was the advance of such  
a small force without support. From  
the moment the expedition crossed the  
Manipur boundary it was in danger of  
having its communications cut off with  
no resource to help. The responsibility  
for the second error rests on the su-  
preme military authorities in Assam.  
Quinton's information from the resi-  
dents at Manipur quite discounted  
any idea of opposition to England. We  
are probably in for another little war  
through their blunders. When the  
news of the disaster reaches upper  
Burmah it will give encouragement to  
the Dacoit leaders to carry on a guer-  
rilla warfare. There are savage tribes  
around Manipur with which our  
outposts come in frequent collision,  
and the authorities expect to hear of a  
general rioting along the scantily pro-  
tected frontier.

CALCUTTA, April 1.—Further particu-  
lars received from the scene of the  
Manipur massacre show that the in-  
surgent tribes have captured a number  
of prisoners, including the rajah of  
Manipur, whose deposition by a power-  
ful chief of the Ghoorkas, which defended  
the camp of the commissioner, pitched  
between Kohima and Manipur.  
Mrs. Grimwood, the wife of the  
political agent, two assistant  
commissioners and one of the  
officers of the Ghoorkas escaped in  
the direction of Silerhar  
when the insurgents made their final  
charge upon the camp and broke  
through the ranks of the Ghoorkas  
owing to the latter having exhausted  
their supply of ammunition during the  
forty-eight hours' fighting which fol-  
lowed the midnight assault upon their  
camp. The fate of the remaining of-  
ficers is still unknown.

Four regiments have already started  
for Manipur with the object of effect-  
ing the release of the prisoners and  
punishing the rebellious tribes. Those  
regiments include the regiments which  
were in garrisons in Assam and the  
Third Bengal infantry. Several mount-  
ain batteries of artillery and a force  
of cavalry are also being prepared to  
take the field in Assam at once. The  
general opinion seems to be that the  
military authorities will have to punish  
the insurgent tribes severely and  
promptly in order to avert a more seri-  
ous revolt which might follow any  
display of weakness upon the part of the British of-  
ficials. The seat of the govern-  
ment of Assam is at Shillong, which  
has a population of about 2,000 only.  
The population of the province of As-  
sam, however, is estimated at 5,000,000.  
The hostile tribes are composed of well-  
armed, brave and cunning fighting men  
and are able to give the British forces  
considerable trouble before the revolt  
in Assam is entirely ended.

Fifteen fugitive Ghoorkas who have  
reached Kohima report that Mr. and  
Mrs. Grimwood, Col. Skene and Mr.  
Simson escaped into Cachar, where the  
natives are becoming restless. The party  
includes twelve Europeans. It is sur-  
mised that Mr. Quinton was seized at  
Mr. Grimwood's house, which was 4  
miles distant from the cantonment of  
the main Ghoorka guard at Langtha-  
bat, and that 10,000 regular Kuki levies  
in the service of the Manipur govern-  
ment were ordered to attack and mas-  
sacre the troops.

Burned to Death in His Home.  
MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 1.—In-  
cendiaries set fire to the residence of  
Robin Hood, of Monroe county, Mon-  
day night. When the flames were dis-  
covered the family escaped in their  
night clothes except the husband and  
father, who had not heard the cries of  
his family. When it was discovered  
that he was still in the house it was too  
late to save him.

Large Plow Factory Burned.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—A  
special from Muncie, Ind., says: Fire  
Monday night destroyed the Adams  
chilled plow works of this city. The  
loss amounts to \$14,000, with no insur-  
ance. It was the largest factory of its  
kind in the state.

Death of a Veteran.  
CHICAGO, April 1.—Colonel Albert  
S. Follansbee, who had command of the  
Sixth Massachusetts regiment when it  
was attacked by the Baltimore mob at  
the outbreak of the war, died in this  
city, aged 67 years.

Death of Earl Granville.  
LONDON, April 1.—Earl Granville,  
the distinguished English statesman, is  
dead. He was born in 1815.

Becken's Arsenic Salve.  
The best salve in the world for Cuts,  
Bruises, Bores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fe-  
ver Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chil-  
blains, Burns, and all Skin Eruptions,  
and Pains of every kind. It cures pay re-  
quire. It is guaranteed to give perfect  
satisfaction, or money refunded. Price  
25 cts per box. For sale by F. Shores  
& Co.

You can find nothing more dainty  
at any price, than the double breasted  
suits made by Zeigler. They  
combine style and comfort.











